THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.

MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

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THE DYING WIFE.

BY PHILA EARLE.

You'll think of me, sometimes, beloved,
When I am gone from sight?
When you can see me nevermore,
You'll not forget me quite?
You'll miss sometimes at twilight hour
My low and loving tone,
Your heart will sometimes feel a pang,
When beating all alone.

You'll think of days forever gone,
And grief may wring a tear,
From eyes that have but seldom wept,
But I shall not be here!
You'll come and go, and yet that smile
That once your fond eyes met,
Will faded be—forever fled,
But oh, do not quite forget!

When cold and lifeless is the form
That's nestled on thy breast,
When chill and marble like the lips
That once thine own have pressed,
Oh, sometimes think of me, and come
Unto the quiet spot
Where I shall slumber alone and still,
But oh! not quite forgot!

You'll think of me when sitting 'side
My lone and vacant chair;
And sometimes love, oh, gaze upon
This golden tress of hair!
And think that with its sister curls,
It floated o'er the brow
That rests within the lowly grave,
So damp and pallid now.

But yet your grief will pass away,
Like dusky shades of night;
The cypress wreath you'll change, beloved,
For one with flowers white;
You'll fondly love another one,
And call her thine—but yet
Your lost young bride—your first beloved,
Oh, do not quite forget!

And she, thy chosen one, may bring
A heart of love to thee,
But not more loving, true than mine,
I know it cannot be.
But mine must throbless, pulseless be,
Its warm outgushings still,
But you will sometimes think of her,
Who rests so pale and chill.

Oh, sometimes fancy that my arms,
Are fondly round thee twined,
And that my cheek, once warm and fair,
Is closely pressed to thine.
When I am gone, forever gone,
I'd be remembered yet,
Oh, think of me sometimes, beloved,
And never quite forget!

Africans at Home.

The last Quarterly Review contains an article on this subject which we have read with considerable interest. The writer gives an account of the social and moral condition of the negroes inhabiting the gold coast and the adjoining countries at the time they were first discovered by the Portueguse, and compares their condition then with what it is now, as given by Mr. John Beecham, of the London Wesleyan Mission. The comparison shows that, though they have had intercourse with the civilized nations of the earth for four centuries, though missionaries have labored earnestly and zealously in their behalf, their condition remains the same. In fact, we cannot conceive how it could have been worse at any time than what it is represented to be now by this article, as given by Mr. Beecham, the concluding portion of which we give below:

"Scarcely has one of their barbarous and bloody customs been abandoned, from the earliest period of which anything is known of them. They still pave their court yards, palaces, and even the streets or market places of the villages or towns, with the skulls of those butchered in war, at feasts, funerals, or as sacrifices to Bossum. Still their wives and slaves are buried alive, with the deceased husband and master. When Adahanzen died, two hundred and eighty of his wives were butchered before the arrival of his successor; which put a stop to it only to increase the flow of blood and the number of deaths in other ways. The remaining living wives were burried alive! amidst dancing, singing and bewailing, the noise of horns, drums, muskets, yells, groans and screechings; the women marching by headless trunks, bedaubed themselves with earth and blood. Their victims were marched along with large knives passed through their cheeks. The executioners struggle for the bloody offices, while the victims look on and endure with apathy. They were too familiar with the horrid sacrifice to show terror, or to imagine that all was not as it should be. Their hands were first chopped off, and then their heads *sawed* off, to prolong the amusement. Even some who assisted to fill the grave were hustled in alive, in order to add to the sport or solemnity of the scene. Upon the death of a King's brother four thousand victims were thus sacrificed. These ceremonies are often repeated, and hundreds slaughtered at every rehearsal. Upon the death of a king of Ashantee, a general massacre takes place, in which there can be no computation of the victims.

At their "Yam customs," Mr. Bowditch witnessed spectacles of the most appalling kind. Every caboccer sacrificed a slave as he entered the gate. Heads and skulls formed the ornaments of their processions. Hundreds slain, and the streaming and steaming blood of the victims was mingled in a vast brass pan, with various vegetable and animal matter, fresh as well as putrid, to compose a powerful *fetiche*. At these customs the same scenes of butchery and slaughter occur. The King's executioners traverse the city killing all they meet. The next day desolation reigns over the land. The King during the bloody saturnalls, looked on eagerly, and danced in his chair with delight.

The King of Dahomey paves the approaches to his residence and ornaments the battlements of his palace with the skulls of his victims; and the great *fetiche tree* at Badagry has its wide spread limbs laden with human carcasses and limbs. There the want of chastity is no disgrace, and the priests are employed as pimps. Murder, adultery, and thievery, says Bosman, are here no sins.

The case of Quaque, given by our author, shows how vain is the hope of effecting a national regeneration by the education of Africans to the Christian Ministry. In fifty year's residence at Cape Coast Castle he gained over not one of his countrymen; and dying, showed his confidence still reposed in his *fetiche*, and not in Christian rites. Well might Mr. Beechman remark that the case of this individual furnishes matter for grave consideration on the part of those who are anxious to promote the enlightenment and elevation of Africa."

The picture given above is a gloomy one, and shows that there is no hope of the negroes of Africa emerging of themselves, or even by constant intercourse with civilized nations, from barbarism into civilization.

On the Venom of Serpents.

The following is by S. Gilman, L. L. D., published in the St. Louis "Medical Journal," and is certainly the most interesting article we ever read on the subject:

"There is much in the history and habits of the reptile tribes, however repulsive they may be in appearance, that is very interesting. During a sojourn of two or three months in the interior of Arkansas, which appears to me to be the paradise of reptiles, I paid some attention to that branch of history called ophiology. I found four distinct varieties of rattlesnakes, (*crotalus,*) of which the Crotalus Horridus and Crotalus Kirtlandii are by far the most numerous. The former is the largest serpent in North America. The family of moccasin snakes (Colluber) is also quite numerous, most of which being quite as venomous as the rattlesnake. By dissecting great numbers of different species I learned that the anatomical structure of the poisoning apparatus is similar in all the different varieties of venomous serpents. It consists of a strong frame-work of bone, with its appropriate muscles in the upper part of the head, resembling, and being in fact a pair of jaws, but externally to the jaws proper, and much stronger.—To these is attached by a ginglymoid articulation, one or more movable fangs on each side, just at the verge of the mouth, capable of being erected at pleasure. These fangs are very hard, sharp, and crooked, like the claws of a cat, and hooked backward, with a hollow from the base to near the point. I have occasionally seen a thin slit bone divide this hollow, making two. At their base is found a small sack containing two or three drops of venom, which resembles thin honey. The sack is so connected with the cavity of the fang during its erection, that a slight upward pressure forces the venom into the fang at its base, and it makes its exit at a small slit or opening near the point, with considerable force; thus it is carried to the bottom of any wound made by the fang. Unless the fangs are erected for battle, they lie concealed in the upper part of the mouth, sunk between the external and internal jaw bones, somewhat like a pen-knife blade shut up in its handle, where they are covered by a fold of membrane, which encloses them like a sheath—this is the *vagina dentis*. There can be no doubt that these fangs are frequently broken off or shed, as the head grows broader to make room for new ones nearer the verge of the mouth; for, within the vagina dentis of a very large crotalus horridus, I found no less than five fangs on each side—in all stages of formation—the smallest in a half pulpy or cartilaginous state, the next somewhat harder, the third still more perfect, and so on to the main, well set, perfect fang. Each of these teeth had a well-defined cavity, like the main one. Three fangs on each side were frequently found in copper heads, vipers, and others.

The process of robbing serpents of their venom is easily accomplished by the aid of chloroform, a few drops of which stupifies them. If, while they are under its influence, they are carefully seized by the neck, and the vagina dentis held out of the way by an assistant, with a pair of forceps, and the fang be erected and gently pressed upward, the venom will be seen issuing from the fang, and dropping from its point. It may then be absorbed by a bit of sponge, or caught in a vial, or on the point of a lancet. After robbing several serpents in this manner, they were found, after two days, to be as highly charged as ever with venom of equal intensity with that first taken.

During the process of robbing several species of serpents, I innoculated several small but vigorous and perfectly healthy vegetables with venom. The next day they were withered and dead, looking as though they had been scathed with lightning. In attempting to preserve a few drops of venom, for future experiments, in a small vial with two or three parts of alcohol, it was found in a short time to have lost its venomous properties. But after mixing the venom with aqua ammonia, or spirits of turpentine, or oil of peppermint, or of cinnamon, or of cloves, or with nitric or sulphuric acid, it still seems to act with undiminished energy. It is best preserved, however, for future use by trituration with refined sugar or sugar of milk.

A very fine, large cotton-mouth snake, being captured by putting a shoe-string around him, became excessively ferocious, striking at even the crack of a small riding whip. Finding himself a prisoner, without hope of escape, he turned his deadly weapons on his own body, striking repeatedly his well-charged fangs deeply into his own flesh. Notwithstanding this he was put in a small basket, and carried forward. In one hour after he was found dead, and no amount of irritation could excite the least indication of life.

A large rattlesnake, beheaded instantly with a hoe, would an hour and a half after, strike at anything that pinched its tail. Of several who were testing their firmness of nerve by trying to hold the hand steady while the serpent struck at it, not one could be found whose hand would not recoil in spite of his resolution; one man, a great bully, by the by was struck and on the naked throat with considerable force by the headless trunk of the serpent, and staggered back, fainted and fell, from terror.

Seven venomous serpents belonging to five different species, were made to fraternize and dwell amicably in one den. A beautiful pair of long bodied speckled snakes known as king-snakes, known to be fangless, and consequently without venom, were duly installed as members of the family. Some uneasiness was perceivable among the older members, but no attempt was made to destroy the intruders—though they might have been killed instanter. The next morning four of the venomous serpents were found to have been destroyed by the king-snakes, and one was still within their coil, and the two remaining ones would make no effort at self defence. A large rattle snake seemed stupid and indifferent at his fate. He could not be made to threaten or give warning even with his rattles. The smallest king-snake was afterwards innoculated with the poison of one of the serpents he had destroyed, and died immediately after—thus evincing that they must have exercised some power beside physical force to overcome their fellow creatures.

In short, the result of a great number of experiments performed with the venom on a great variety of serpents, seem to lead to the following conclusions:

1. That the venom of all serpents acts as a poison in a similar manner.

2. That the venom of some varieties is far more active than others.

3. That a variety of the colluber, known as the cotton mouth, is the most venomous serpent in Arkansas.

4. That the venom of serpents destroys all forms of organized life, vegetable as well as animal.

5. That alcohol, if brought in contact with the venom, is, to a certain extent, an antidote.

6. That serpents do possess the power of fascinating small animals, and that this power is identical with mesmerism.

7. That the blood of small animals, destroyed by the venom of serpents, bears a close resemblance to that of animals destroyed by lightning or hydro-cyanic acid; it loses its power of coagulation and cannot be long kept from putrefaction."

Lorenzo Dow once preached at Charleston, S. C, and in the course of one of his sermons, attacked with some severity the character of a citizen, who lately died, and whose death, he alleged, was in consequence of his vices. For this he was, by the relatives of the deceased, prosecuted and found guilty by the jury. The court sentenced him to pay a small fine, and endure a short imprisonment. The Governor of the State, however, pardoned him and paid the fine himself. The next Sunday, Lorenzo preached to a crowded audience, commencing as follows: "There was we learn from the New Testament, a certain rich man who lived, *I think*, at Jerusalem, and his name was Dives. He was clad in robes of purple and linen, and fared sumptuously every day. That is he lived high, or what might be called *dissipded*. Now there was also, *I think*, in Jerusalem, a certain beggar named Lazarus, who asked to be fed only with the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table. He lay down at the gate of his palace, but the rich man would not hear him, and set the dogs on him. So this poor beggar died and then his sorrows ended, he was carried by angels to Abraham's bosom. Yes, Lazarus went up aloft, his spirit soaring up to heaven, where all good men will go when they die. But, my brethren, you will ask, what became of Dives, the rich man? Why, my friends, he died also, and I don't know but he died—drunk. I will not, however, say so positively, for I don't know but he has some *relations among those who now hear me*, and I may be prosecuted for *defamation of character*."

One of the Know Nothings.—Some years ago, a lady noticing a neighbor who was not in her seat at church on Sabbath, went on her return home to inqure what should detain such a punctual attendant, on entering the house she found the family all busy at work. She was surprised when her friend addressed her with:

"Why, la! where have you been today, dressed up in your Sunday clothes?'

'To meeting.'

'What day is it?'

'Sabbath day.'

'Sal, stop washing in a minit! Sabbath day! Well, I did not know, for my husband has got so plagued stingy he won't take the paper, and we know nothing. Who preached?'

Mr. B——.'

'What did he preach about?'

'On the death of our Saviour.'

'What, is he dead? Well, all Boston might be dead, and we know nothing about it! It will not do, we must have a newspaper again, for every thing goes wrong without the paper. Bill has almost lost his reading, and Polly has got quite mopish again, because she has no poetry or stories to read. Well, if we have to take a cart load of onions and potatoes to market, I'm resolved to have a newspaper. [Reader go thou and do likewise.]

There are two things which cannot be too short, a pie crust and a communication for a newspaper.

The man who was to see" that little bill paid," has sent on for a new pair of spectacles.

Strange life of a Murderer.

A writer in the Thomasville Watchman gives the following singular biography of James Hightower, recently convicted of manslaughter in that county. Three years in dungeon it seems is nothing to what he has endured:

"About twenty-one years ago a young lady of this section of country belonging to a respectable family, became the victim of a vile seducer; the fruit was a boy, who is the subject of our narrative. His mother, as is the case usually, with those of her sex who are unfortunate, married a man of low breeding, and in adverse circumstances, consequently, her son was destined to receive but a limited share of education or moral training. At a tender age his character was peculiar, and in some respects very extraordinary. When only seven years old, he was attending a sugar cane mill; by some means his left arm and hand were crushed, by which accident he forever lost the use of his hand. At the age of ten years he was bitten by a rattlesnake; being nearly anloe on the place, he had to call to his aid all the presence of mind of which he was master. Fortunately he used the proper antidote, and thereby saved his life. In the short space of a few months he was again bitten by one of the same species of reptiles; by pursuing the same course as heretofore, he was again rescued from the jaws of death.

Between the age of twelve and fourteen he made several attempts to take the life of his step father, which shows he would not be imposed on: About that age he also snapped, several times, a loaded musket at a neighbor. When fourteen years old, he was knocked down by lightning, and did not recover for some time. At the age of sixteen he was attacked while hunting in the woods, by a very large panther. The panther soon threw him down—he exhibited great presence of mind by feigning death. The panther then carried him into the swamp, covered him up with sticks and grass, after which he took his leave in search of more prey.—Our hero after the panther's departure, arose and made his escape home. He was badly torn—two of his jaw teeth were bitten out, and many wounds were inflicted.

But he was not thus to die, for he soon recovered, and very soon after his recovery gave his step-father a severe whipping and left him. Excepting another slight shock by lighting, his path was smooth, until nineteen, when he became enamored of a young lady; though figuring in a higher sphere, superior intellect and family, yet she was smitten by the boy of misfortune, and resolved to marry him, notwithstanding the opposition of her relatives, who made severe threats against our hero. But what cared he, who had successfully battled against rattlesnakes, panthers, and even the high power of heaven, for the threats of man. Nothing daunted, he continued to urge his claims, after finding all his efforts or a compromise unavailing, he commenced a determined course. He procured his license, placed a magistrate at a conspicuous point in the woods, and proceeded himself on foot, to the house that sheltered her whom he loved—secretly forced the door of her chamber, and conducted her about five miles through the woods, to the place of rendezvous.

Before arriving at the place upon which the hymenial alter had been temporarily erected, illuminated by the blaze of lightwood knots and the pale rays of the moon alone, our hero fell into his former path of bad luck, for he was bitten by a mocason snake; but he was too well used to snake bites to suffer that occurrence to retard his progress at such a momentous crisis, and like a brave and undaunted boy, pursued his course and in accordance with his anticipations was lawfully married about 12 or 1 o'clock at night. His mocason bite did not long keep him in bed for he then possessed a nurse of unceasing attention. After final recovery he carried his wife to the home which he had provided for her hoping that his cup of misfortune was then full, and that he would then enjoy that bliss attending a married life.

But he was not destined long to enjoy that repose which he so much sought. He soon become entangled in a quarrel, with one Mr. Wheeler: the result was—Wheeler was killed and our hero after regular trial in a court of justice, was convicted of manslaughter, and now at the age of twenty, has gone, leaving his wife, his anticipated babe, and his sweet home, to the penitentiary, there to be incarcerated within its dismal walls for the space of three years—which to him must seem long! long! Who can contemplate his past life and not say, surely he is the child of misfortune? Has his misfortunes ended? Alas! who can tell? That fact is yet concealed by the dark curtains of futurity.

A Maxim for Home.—My mother used to say, that it was disagreeable to be bustling about while father was within: and when he was gone out the work must be done up.—Oh that wives and mothers understood and practised this wisely and well. What different scenes would the labornin g man's house present, if they did. How many a man would be saved from the alehouse fireside, where comfort and convenience are studied to induce him into sin, if the wives and mothers would but so order their households that when the father returns, his coming shall be welcomed with cleanliness and peace, and his home shall be made to him the most blessed and grateful place that he can find.

Why are fowls the most economical things farmers keep?

Ans.—Because for every *grain* of corn they give a *peck*.

A true picture of despair is a pig reaching through a hole in the fence to get at a cabbage lying only a few inches beyond his reach.

A very rich gold mine has been discovered in Newberry District, South Carolina.

From the Erie (Pa.) Observer.

A Fugitive Slave.

Seldom have we witnessed so much fun, and at the same time so much food for serious reflection, as was developed by a case heard before Judge Sterrett on Thursday of this week. The facts are about these: A gentleman from Mississippi, who formerly resided here, came on a visit to his relatives, and has been staying among them several weeks.—With him for domestic purposes, he brought a negro nurse, who is a slave. As the gentleman's relatives are all, or nearly all, rampant abolitionists—one of them having edited an abolition paper here—it became a standing joke among the political wags about town, that although the country was absolutely ruined by the passage of the Nebraska bill, it was all right for abolitionists to own slaves. Of course we have a colored population, who hearing the jokes upon this point, began to prick up their ears and scratch their wool, and wonder if there really was a "nigger in the fence." So on Wednesday, a "colored person," more coureous than the rest, determined that he would try the virtues of a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was issued, and the owner brought forthwith before our anti-Nebraska cotemporary of the Gazette, Judge Sterrett. C. W. Kelsog, esq., one of the gentlemen "put down on the bill," for the anti-Nebraska meeting next week, appeared on the part of our "colored population."—J. B. Johnson, editor of the Constitution, an anti-Nebraska paper, appeared for the "gentleman from the sunny South."

Our readers will see from this, that all the parties—Judge, lawyers, defendant, and complainant—belonged to the political household of anti-Nebraska. The case was opened by Mr. K. in a flaming abolition speech. When he had concluded, our friend the Shanghai of the Constitution, opened himself out like a barlow knife, and "went in lemons," tooth and toe nail, spurs, feathers and all. The hits back and forth between the two anti-Nebraska lawyers were excellent; in the language of another, they were "sweet, delicious, and tastefully ornamented" with personalities. Then the judge decided that Mrs. Dina must be forth-coming. But Mrs. Dina didn't obey the order of the court, for the reason that Mrs. Dina was not in town! Then there was a scene worthy of Cruikshank. The plaintiff—the darkey—looked *black*—and the darkie's counsel stormed. The defendant looked defiant, but promised that Mrs. Dina should be forthcoming the next day at 11. The Judge then adjourned the court and the parties to sleep and breathe.

At the hour named "Mrs. Dina" and her master, and all and singular his abolition relatives, were on hand; so also were our colored brethren; so was the Judge, and so were his free and independent constituency. Again the lawyers had a war of words, and again metaphorically each one made fur fly like a couple of cats in a dark garret. The one contended earnestly that the "nigger" wwanted to be free, but was cowed down by the presence of her master. At this the "Barlow-Knife" opened itself, looked savaged over its spectacles and responded:

"It's not so, your honor; I know its not so, for I myself have interrogated her; have been with her alone, when her master wasn't within twelve miles; I have been with her in the street, in the bye ways, and in the alleys and in the lanes, (we hope the darkie's husband won't be jealous, for the honorable counsel was only speaking in a Pickwickian sense,) and I know she is not restrained; I know she wishes to remain with her master."

The judge then informed "Mrs. Dina" that she was free; she could do as she chose; if she wished to stay here she could, and if she wished to return with her master, she could say so. Then up rose the darkey, the "observed of all observers." "Well hoss" said she, "I jest tell you what it am; I jest want to go back to Mississippi, and dat's all I's got to say."

That was plump and plain, and the court so understood it and adjourned.

The master then took her by the arm when all the colored gentlemen present made a rush at him, and there came very near being an abolition riot. Bowie knives and pistols left their hiding places, while the uninterested spectators, as well as some of the interested, not liking the looks of such instruments, came flying through the court house windows into the street. Among the latter, the junior of the Constitution, the man that has been born three times, made most excellent time. Close upon his heels, like a section of horse unwidening from a cart, came his senior.—Just as he landed, he clapped his hand behind him, very much as though some fellow had been applying a piece of sole leather to his person. A wag in the crowd, however, who witnessed the performance, and perhaps who, might have been a little *dry, very dryly* inquired if he had broken his *flask*. Our cotemporary didn't have time to reply; for just then two "colored ladies" foaming at the mouth with rage, landed plump at his side through the same hole, and he left like a quarter horse, at the rate of 2.40.

A Beautiful Thought.—Shortly after her first arrival in Ireland, where Mrs. Hemans died, she was extremely unwell. When among the mountain scenery of the fine county of Wicklow, during a storm, she was struck by one effect in the hills. It was produced by a rainbow diving down into a gloomy mountain pass, which it seemed really to flood with its colored glory. "I could not help thinking," she remarked, "that it was like our religion, piercing and carrying brightness into the depths of sorrow and of the tomb. All the rest of the scene around that one illuminated spot was wrapped in the profoundest darkness.

The fire in Waldoboro', Me., caused the destruction of forty-seven stores and their contents the whole loss being half a million of dollars About seventy families were rendered houseless.

A Fight With Six Hundred Indians--two Men Killed.

Fort Laramie, June 20, 1854.

The Indian depredations on the Plains this season have been very numerous. They have learned to systemize their attacks upon the emigrant trains, and, through considerable practice, have become very expert. We have seen all along our route thus far, traces of their savage doings. Several trains have been robbed by them within my immediate knowledge. Not long since they made a furious attack upon a small company, which they dispersed, killing four of the men. Three of these they burned; the other they stuck in a hole in the ground, his head, shoulders, and upper part of the boddy imbedded in the earth, and his legs sticking up in the air. On this occasion they got four hundred sheep for spoils. From another train they killed three other men. I saw the remains of a number of persons whom they had killed. They have declared that they will exact a tribute from all whites crossing their country from this time forward.

We were not allowed to escape without a small spurt with them ourselves. About fifty miles from this point, when crossing the Sioux country, a large number of Sioux and Shyans, numbering probably not less than six hundred, came down upon us like a perfect tornado. We were taken so by surprise that the men were dreadfully scared, and quite a panic got up. Had it not been for the presence of mind, action, and energetic bearing of one man, a dreadful slaughter would most likely have prevailed. Many would have been killed, and probably some fifty wagons been destroyed.

At the first sound of alarm, when there seemed no head to direct us, a young man; named Bradley Lee, mounted on horseback, rode rapidly along the line and took command. He ordered the men to seize their guns, get behind their wagons, and fire on the Indians as they approached. He directed each man to pickan Indian, an take a sure aim. By his language and example he inspired the timid and gave fresh courage to the brave. The sharp firing from the start; kept the Indians off, after a few volleys, they were repulsed, with a loss of two on our side. I was a couple of hundred yards behind the train when the attack was made, having charge of some loose cattle. Had it not been for the heroic daring of Lee, I should not now be here to write these lines.

I was unarmed, and in a moment was surrounded by six of the Indians, who were just about to take my life, when Lee came to the rescue. He had seen my danger, and called on some of our party to come with him. But they were all afraid to leave the cover of the wagons. Still, he came alone at full speed, shot down five with his revolver, and killed the other with his bowie knife, in a hard grapple. They had fired a shower of arrows at him as he approached, but missed him. The last one killed put a ball through his clothes without harm. The Indians then fled. What number were killed we could not tell, as they carried off most who fell.

Bradly Lee, to whom we are in a great measure indebted for our salvation, is a young man of about twenty three or four years of age, and one of the most daring men I ever saw. He has left our train and gone on ahead, because we travelled so slowly. He was only a hired hand connected with the train.

A Georgia Wedding.—The preacher was prevented from taking his part in the ceremony, and a newly created Justice of the Peace, who chanced to be present, was called upon to officiate in his place. The good man's knees began to tremble, for he had never tied the knot, and did not know where to begin. He had no "Georgia Justice," or any other book from which to read the marriage service. The company was arranged in a semi-circle, each one bearing a tallow candle. He thought over everything he had ever learned, even to—

"Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November,"

but all in vain, he could recollect nothing that suited the occasion. A suppressed titter all over the room admonished him that he must proceed with something, and in an agony of desperation he began—

"Know all men by these presents, that I—" here he paused and looked up to the ceiling, while a voice in the corner of the room was heard to say—

"He is drawing a deed for a tract of land," and they all laughed.

"In the name of God, amen!" he began again, only to hear another voice in a loud whisper, say,

"He is making his will; I thought he could'nt live long, he looks so powerfully bad."

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray—"

was the next essay, when some erudite gentleman remarked—

"He is not dead, but sleepeth."

"Oh yes! Oh! yes!" continued the 'Squire: A voice replied: "Oh no! Oh no! don't let's."

Some person out of doors sung out, "Come into Court!" and the laughter was general.

The bride was near fainting—the Squire was not far from it; but being an indefatigable man, he began again—

"To all and singular, the sher——"

"Let's run, he's going to levy on us," said two or three at once.

Here a gleam of light flashed across the Squire's face; he ordered the bride and groom to hold up their hands, and in a solemn voice said—

"You, and each of you, do solomnly swear in the presence of the present company, that you will perform towards each other, all and singular, the functions of husband and wife, as the case may be, to the best of your knowledge and ability, so help you God."

"Good as wheat," exclaimed the father of the bride.—*Stanford Adv.*

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, September 14, 1854.

☞ See fourth page.

☞ "Milford" next week.

HEALTH OF ASHEVILLE.

We understand the most exaggerated and ridiculous reports have gone abroad in regard to sickness at this place. We assure our readers at a distance that Asheville is as clear of disease as it usually is. Some sections of this county have been suffering from Dysentary, (a disease common to all latitudes in the summer season,) but the cases have generally yielded readily to medical treatment, when procured in time. Some deaths have occurred here, it is true, but they were strangers who came here sick and broken down in constitution. There is not within five hundred miles of us a town of equal size enjoying as good health as Asheville.

☞ The Yellow Fever is on the increase in Charleston.

MURDER MOST FOUL.

We learn that a gentleman from Abbeville District, S. C., named Lanser was brutally murdered on the Clinch Mountain, in Grainger county, Tenn., a few days ago, by four villains. It seems that Mr. Lanser was buying up horses, and was decoyed from Bean's Station to an unfrequented part of the country, by the scoundrels, and there basely murdered for his money. They had not, at the date of our information, been arrested. An old woman, in some way connected with the transaction, had been committed.

ANOTHER!

We learn that John Davis, Esq., a highly respectable citizen living on Crooked Creek, in the adjoining county of McDowell, was assassinated on Sunday night the 3d instant.—A man living near him has been arrested and lodged in Jail at Marion, circumstances seeming to fasten the crime upon him.

Crime appears to be fearfully on the increase in every part of the country.

CHOLERA IN KNOXVILLE.

We barely alluded last week to reports which were in circulation as to the prevalence of Cholera at Knoxville. Since then we have received papers and letters from that city confirming the report in its worst form. Our information last week placed Dr. Brownlow among the victims. This, we are happy to state, was erroneous. The Holston Christian Advocate of the 5th instant, says—

"The last few days have cast this community into a deeper gloom than has rested upon it since the fearful epidemic of 1838.—Within the last week near thirty have died—four at one house, three at another, two at another. The others have occurred promiscuously over town."

Among those who have died we see the names of J. P. N. Craighead, Esq., Col. McClelland, U. S. A., Mrs. Danner of the Mansion House, and the wife and daughter of Rev. Elbert F. Sevier, of the Holston Conference.

By last Monday night's mail we received a letter from a valued friend, which, as it contains the latest intelligence, we take the liberty of publishing:

Knoxville, Sept. 7th, 1854.

Rev. T. W. Atkin:

My Dear Friend—Thinking you would like to hear from your old home these cholera times, I write you a few lines. No doubt you have heard much of cholera at Knoxville.—Well, it is here, and about forty have died, or about one to every 100 inhabitants. Such gloom, such flying day and night never was witnessed by any one here. Nearly every house is deserted. Every Hotel but Story's is closed, and every business house in town except the Drug Stores and one dry goods store (Jackson's.) The few persons who are left in town do not pretend to do anything but wait on the sick and bury the dead. We have a few noble hearted men who have faced the danger, and have hunted up the sick day and night, and ministered to their necessities. Among this noble band are Rev. W. G. Brownlow, James W. Cotton, Ben. Fahenstock, Logan, Duf. Lewis, Fred. Ross, Tom Shugart, and others.

We have no new cases to day. Only one death last night, and four the night previous. The disease has done its work in most cases very rapidly. Some who were well at supper were dead next morning at breakfast time. Many have died, no doubt, from imprudent eating and drinking.

As ever, yours. ***

We trust the worst is past, and that the disease will soon abate entirely. There is a great deal of intemperance in Knoxville, and to this cause no doubt is owing in a great degree the malignant and unmanageable nature of the disease in many cases.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

Joseph W. Ross, Esq., Editor of the "Keowee Courier," at Pickens C. H., S. C., is dead. He was a young man of rare ability, and bid fair to become an ornament to his State. Peace to his ashes.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.

John V. Moore, Esq., has retired from the Editorial chair of the Anderson Gazette. Mr. Moore has our best wishes for his success in whatever line he may engage. We extend to his successor, Mr. S. G. Earle, the right hand of fellowship.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

We have heretofore avoided all reference to this subject, because we were satisfied that the members of the Legislature would be abundantly able to select suitable persons to fill the Senatorial stations, without the dictation or advice of the newspapers. In fact, we believe that nothing but mischief can arise from a heated discussion in the public prints of the relative merits of different public men. By this means divisions and heart burnings are likely to be created, which might prevent a cordial union of the Democratic members and the selection of those most likely to advance sound principles and the great interests of the party. If we now refer at all to the subject, it is because of the communication in another column, which, out of respect for the author, we do not feel at liberty to decline publishing. He is a gentleman of distinction in the Democratic party, whose opinions, from his experience and information, are entitled to consideration. He writes, too, from the reliable county of Wayne, whose fire has so often brought down Federalism into the dust. He pitches pretty sharply into our cotemporary of the Wilmington Journal, whose articles we regretted, but did not intend to reply to them, because we are averse to any controversy on such a subject.

That the Whig papers should advise and even pray (as the Newbern *Atlantic* does) the Democrats not to elect Mr. Clingman, is not strange. Of course they do not wish him to be placed in a commanding position, where he can do their cause more damage than he has been doing to it already. No doubt they are truly tired of his warfare, and from the bottom of their hearts pray to be delivered from his blows for the future.

In this district, too, his enemies, we understand, are saying that the Whig members intend to make it known at Raleigh that they are ready to vote for any Democrat, to keep Clingman from being elected. In fact, we understand that one of them declared that he was "ready to vote for the meanest Locofoco in the State" to keep him out.—This is no doubt the general feeling of this squad of would-be politicians. Yes, if the devil himself, with his hoof and horns, would stand in opposition, they would rally to his support. They are consistent in this, for their principles would find more favor, and be more likely to be carried into practice by his satanic majesty than by Mr. Clingman. Their feelings are with the Scott-Seward anti-slavery party of the North, and with Federal Consolidationism everywhere. They denounce Douglas, Pierce, and the other gallant and generous Democrats of the North, who have come forward on the Nebraska measure to repeal the odious Wilmot Proviso restriction, remove the brand of inferiority from the South, and place her on a footing of equality with our brethren of the North. They have given, and are still ready to give, all the aid and comfort in their power to our Abolition enemies. But Mr. Clingman fights in other ranks, and under a different banner. He stands shoulder to shoulder with the friends of the South, of equal rights, and justice to all sections. He is the advocate of State Rights and Republican principles, against Federalism, Consolidationism, and Abolition. To the advancement of this cause, he spares neither time nor toil, and sacrifices all petty considerations. His position was taken in 1849, just after the Whig party had triumphed, because he saw that the majority of that party had been Abolitionised, and he has maintained that position successfully against the greatest odds and most formidable warfare, both in and out of this Congressional District. The Whig papers of the State, therefore, (treacherous as they are to their own section,) may well pray to be delivered from his hands for the future. But as in our wars with Mexico and other nations, we did not permit our enemies to choose the officers we sent in command against them, so it is not at all probable that the Democratic members will allow their adversaries to select our next Senators.

At the last session of the Legislature the majority of the Democratic party selected Mr. Clingman as their candidate, and kept his flag flying till the end of the session, and would, in the general opinion, have elected him if there had been another ballot. What has he since done to justify their abandoning him? What has occurred to cause them to refuse to elect him, now that there is no difficulty in the way of success?

With reference to the vote of this District, it may be well to remember that in the Presidential elections prior to Gen. Scott's defeat, the majority here was considerably upwards of four thousand, and that in the late contest Gen. Dockery's majority in the counties composing the old District, was only twelve hundred and ninety four, being a loss to him of nearly three thousand votes. It is true that the last Legislature took off the county of Cleaveland and the Alexander portion of Caldwell, both strongly Democratic, and added the strong Whig counties of Wilkes and Watauga, increasing the Whig majority more than two thousand, and raising that of the District to more than six thousand Whig majority, according to the old lines. Instead, however, of this majority, Dockery got only about three thousand. This too he obtained mainly on the Internal Improvement question. It is the opinion of many well qualified to judge, that but for the misrepresentation of himself and his supporters on this subject, he would probably have gotten no majority at all in the District.

To show still further what has been effected by the Democrats and Southern Rights men of this District, look to the late legislative elections. There were four Senators elected from this Congressional District, and every one of those Districts is Whig according to the old issues. Notwithstanding this, three out of the four Senators elected are Democrats, and in the fourth District the Southern Rights candidate, though a very young man and a comparative stranger, came within a few votes of being elected, and it is conceded that there are men in the district who could easily have carried it.

We will not, however, pursue the subject farther. As to our correspondent's expression of a preference for Mr. Dobbin, who is his neighbor comparatively, we forbear to express any opinion, other than to concur in his complimentary remarks on the honorable Secretary. It would be indelicate in us to claim to choose both the Senators, or to attempt by designating two, to exclude other gentlemen of merit. Should we succeed in obtaining one of our choice from this section, we ought surely to leave to the majority to decide who should fill the other place. Our wish was even to avoid expressing a preference for Mr. Clingman, strong as our feelings and those of others were on that point. We are perfectly willing to leave to those to whom the constitution confides the power, the selection of statesmen for these high positions, and we trust that their choice will be such as to contribute to the advancement of sound principles and conduce to the interests of the Democratic party. Our purpose is not to be drawn into further controversy on this topic.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

The steamer Simour, just after landing her passengers at Jefferson City, Missouri, the other day, burst her boilers, scattering death and destruction around, and leaving the boat a total wreck. Twenty persons were killed, and fifteen badly scalded. The boat was from St. Louis, bound to St. Joseph, and valued at $15,000.

CHURCHES.

The following statistics of churches, church property, etc., in Tennessee, we gather from the Census Report of 1850. All will take a lively interest in their perusal, as they give the strength and standing of their own church, as compared with that of others:

Catholic churches,	4
Aggregate accommodations,	1,400
Value of church property,	$50,000
Christian,	56
Aggregate accommodations,	18,350
Value of church property,	$38,295
Episcopal,	17
Aggregate accommodations,	7,810
Value of church property,	$85,300
Baptist,	646
Aggregate accommodations,	195,315
Value of church property,	$271,899
Free,	30
Aggregate accommodations,	7,250
Value of church property,	$6,625
Moravian,	4
Aggregate accommodations,	1,600
Value of church property,	1,300
Lutheran,	12
Aggregate accommodations,	3,400
Value of church property,	2,600
Methodist,	861
Aggregate accommodations,	249,053
Value of church property,	381,711
Presbyterian,	363
Aggregate accommodations,	135,517
Value of church property,	367,081
Union,	15
Aggregate accommodations,	3,900
Value of church property,	3,800
Minor Sects,	3
Aggregate accommodations,	1,600
Value of church property,	2,150
Total number of churches,	2,014
Total accommodations,	626,005
Total value church property,	1,266,101

Additional European News.

THE CHOLERA—RUSSIAN RAPACITY TO BE CHECKED—REPORTED RUSSIAN VICTORY IN ASIA—THREE THOUSAND TURKS KILLED, ETC.

Boston, Sep. 1. 1854.

The steamship Europa arrived this morning from Halifax, with the details of the European news to the 19th inst. We glean the following additional information from our foreign files:

When the Enropa sailed the cholera was on the increase in London.

The British Parliament has been prorogued by Queen Victoria. In her speech on the occasion complimented the bravery of the Turkish soldiers, and announced that a final check would be put to Russian rapacity by England and France.

The Russians report that they have gained a great victory in Asia, and killed three thousand Turks.

A letter from St Petersburg says that no one dares to think of peace in that city, but voluntary contributions were becoming scarce.

EXTENSIVE FORGERY.

New York, Sep. 1, 1854.

A forged check of nine thousand dollars was paid at the Chemical Bank to-day.

Expenses of Executive and Legislative Departments.—Below are the amounts appropriated for the legislative and executive departments of the Government for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1855:

Legislative.	$941,474
Executive.	26,500
State Department.	50,400
Treasury.	616,986
Interior.	311,449
War.	305,165
Navy.	94,750
Post Office Department.	171,850
Total.	$2,518,674

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

"Justitia Omnibus."

Mr. Editor: Many of us are surprised, and *all* of us pained, to see the covert and insidious attacks, in advance, of the Wilmington *'Journal'* upon your able and distinguished statesman, Hon. T. L. Clingman; attacks which are as groundless as they are absurd and silly. "*Cui bono?*" To the Editor of the Journal? If so, who? Is there any personal pique in the matter? Envy, jealousy?—What? or why then should the *'Journal'* commence so early after a democratic triumph, to fling out sly objections, and covert inuendoes against his election to the United States Senate. "*Cui Bono?*" To the Democracy of the State, who are so much indebted to Mr. Clingman for two important successes? The Democracy are not so ungrateful as to find advantage in premature stabbing of its friends. The fact is, this course of the Journal has excited a great deal of mortification, among eastern democrats, and as the motive cannot be guessed or conjectured, upon any plausible or reasonable grounds, a hundred surmises, which flatter neither the political judgment nor sagacity of the Editor are afloat in regard to the matter, and I but speak the concurrent sentiment of thousands, when I say that it is doing Mr. Clingman a great deal of good and the *'Journal'* harm. And truly sorry am I, that the editor has perpetrated such a blunder; for this apart, Mr. Fulton is an amiable man and an able editor.

The *'Journal'* would have us believe the success of the Democratic party was not due to the Mountain District and to Mr. Clingman's influence; as Mr. Dockery gained a few—comparatively no—votes in that district.—Let's see. Dockery, just as Scott did two years ago, was going to the mountains with large gains, gains so astounding, that every eye was turned to the mountains. If the same thing had occurred there—said they—Scott has carried the State—Dockery has carried the State. Even the eyes of the editor of the *'Journal'* as his *paper* will show, were stained in that direction: anxiety was in his heart and anxiety plainly discernible in his editorials; and hope, to dispel it from both places, was to come from the mountains. It came; Scott was defeated—it came; Dockery was defeated. It came, not in majorities overwhelming for the democrats; but it came in the shape of overwhelming whig majorities *reduced* to very *meagre slim* ones. And surely the *'Journal'* cannot complain with fairness or justice of Dockery's gaining a *very small* vote in the *whole* of the mountain district, when in *its own county*, where the tremendous influence of the *'Journal'* is felt and acknowledged, if not feared, Dockery gained about *four hundred votes.* Suppose he had gained in the same ratio in the counties of the Mountain district, he would be the next Governor. But on the other hand, your people reduced the ratio to such an amount, that Bragg *was elected.* The *'Journal'* with a heavy loss on its shoulders, would now rob you of all the credit, and fling it in your teeth as as unpardonable sin, that the entire district had given Dockery a small, a most inconsiderable gain, while his *own county* had given the "hero of the sand hills" a gain, a vast gain of four hundred. Let the Journal account for that *four hundred*, before he complains of and derides the mountains and Mr. Clingman.

But the right way, (which the Journal seems to forget all about,) to determine gains and influence in the mountains, is to contrast the last three elections, Reid's, Pierce's and Bragg's each, or all of them, with those elections previously held, before the influence Mr. Clingman began to be so formidably wielded and felt in favor of Democracy. It is as unfair to contrast one period of his influence in the *same* direction with another and different direction and charge the *deficit* of votes against him, as it is unfair to charge the deficit in the present vote compared with Ried's, to some want of capacity or fidelity in Mr. Bragg. No one can control a vote up to its *maximum* every time, though the secret of depressing the democratic vote to its *minimum*, seems to be well understood in New Hanover; which disastrous secret, it is to be hoped, the *'Journal'* is happily ignorant of and nowise responsible for.

The Cape Fear section may have its eloquent, its courtly, its thrice honored and distinguished Dobbin in the Senate; and surely the *'Journal'* stands *alone* in all that section, in manifesting a spirit, which looks like envy or jealousy, because forsooth you of the mountains claim a participation in the division of honors. The choice all through the eastern and north eastern portion of the State seems to be Clingman.

AN EASTERN MAN.

Wayne, N. C., Aug. 30, 1854.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA AT BARBADOES.

New York, Sept. 1, 1854.

The cholera has ceased in Barbadoes.—Eighteen thousand persons, however, became victims to the disease.

THE RUSH TO KANSAS.

Buffalo, August 31, 1854.

Large number of people bound to Kansas from the Eastern States, have passed through this city to-day.

The New Orleans papers do not consider the yellow fever in that city as having assumed an epidemic form.

Mrs. Sarah P. Williams, wife of Rev. W. F. Williams, missionary at Mosul, Assyria, is dead.

For the Asheville News.

Railroad Meeting.

A respectable number of the citizens of Haywood met at the Court House in Waynesville, on Saturday the 9th, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the convention to be held in Franklin on the 13th.

Col. John L. Smith being called to the Chair, in a brief but explicit manner expressed the object of the meeting.

R. B. Johnston was appointed Secretary.

After various speeches delivered by different gentlemen who were present, Dr. S. L. Love being called on, gave a short history of Railroads, and showed their great advantage in the facilitating of trade and commerce, and in stirring appeal brought to bear in a very effectual manner the great importance of the extension of our Central road to Chattanooga, and submitted the following resolutions which were unanimously approved:

Whereas, At a meeting held in Ducktown, Tenn., in June last, a Railroad Convention was appointed to be held in Franklin on the 13th September, for the purpose of deliberating upon and adopting expedient measures concerning a project which we have so very much at heart. Be it resolved that we approve the object of the convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint delegates to represent Haywood in said convention.

Be it further resolved, That as citizens of Haywood County feeling the necessity of some public improvement which will bring us into communication with the enterprising world, and draw forth the dormant energy of our hardy sons to the improvement and beautifying of our mountain country, that we are willing and ready to adopt any measures which may be approved by said convention that will tend to the accomplishment of said object.

The following delegates were appointed:—Col. R. G. A. Love, W. W. Battle, Esq., Maj. W. M. Rhea, R. B. Johnston, A. L. Herren, W. B. Turner, Jeremiah Ratcliff, Esq., J. Benners, Esq., Col. Joseph Cathey, Acacius Francis, Dr. S. L. Love, and Ephraim Osborn, Esq.

On motion, the names of the Chairman and Col. W. H. Thomas were added.

JOHN L. SMITH, Chair'n.

R. B. Johnston, Sec'ry.

Breadstuffs and provisions in California.—There is no danger of a famine in California, judging from the following extract from a letter in the Herald, dated San Francisco, July 29th:

"Stock of flour 150,000 bbls., and wheat enough in the fields to make 300,000 to 400,000 barrels: estimated consumption 35,000 barrels per month; with three cargoes from Chili on the way. Any quantity in Warehouse, worth when landed $22 to $24, now $7,50 to $8: storage $1 to $1,50 per month, from ten to fifteen months. Sales at auction yesterday of 3,000 barrels Chili, in one quarter and one half sacks, at $4,87 1-2 to $7; been held about a year. Cost $12,50 to $14 when put in store.

"The stock of butter, lard, pork, beef, ham, bacon, rice, hardware, &c., is tremendous.

"I have seen 500 or 600 packages butter, in half barrels and hogsheads, sold at auction by one house in a single day, at 6,50 to $9 which must have cost $22 to $25 at home, and held here all of it from one to two years; and they estimate to be now on hand from thirty to forty thousand packages of this kind of butter."

Paper made from *wood*, as a substitute for rags, appears to be coming into use, with the prospect of effecting a large saving for newspaper publishers. The Philadelphia Ledger and the Providence Journal are now both printed on such paper. It is firm and smooth, but is deficient in fineness of texture and in general appearance, compared with the ordinary kind. The defects, however, may yet be remedied. Any kind of wood may be used, though poplar seems to be preferred. The pulp, when prepared, is put upon the common paper-making machine, and is made into paper by the ordinary process. It is supposed that it may be furnished at one-half the cost of rag-paper.

"Is that the second bell,' inquired a gentleman of a sable porter at a country boarding house, the other day. "No sar!" exclaimed the darkey, "dat am de secon' ringin' of de fust bell, we has but one bell in his dis house."

Quilps calls orators who extol our national characteristics on independence day, beyond what truth will justify, "Fourth-of-Ju liars."

DEATH OF CLAYLAND.

It becomes our melancholy duty to announce, this week, the death of this unfortunate young man. He expired on Sunday morning last at 7 o'clock. His physicians made a *post mortem* examination, and found that the ball had struck a rib and glanced downwards an inch or two passing near and wounding the heart—through the left lung, and lodging in the far side of the right one, which was in a high state of congestion, and a large quantity of coagulate blood was found in the cavity of his abdomen, which his physicians suppose to have been the effect of a recent secondary hemorrhage, as his death was sudden and not expected at the moment. He had taken one cup of coffee and, as was his habit had sent for another, but before it was brought to him he was found to be in the agony of death.

Scarcely any event could have transpired in this community to have produced such a wide-spread sorrow for the event and sympathy for the friends of the parties concerned.

A Jury of Inquest was held over the body, who state that his death was caused by a wound received in the vital part of his body, from a pistol fired by the hand of James Wilson.—*Char. Whig.*

VERMONT ELECTION.

New York, September 6, 1854.

In Vermont the whole Whig ticket for Governor, Legislature, and three Congressmen is elected.

THE DROUGHT AND HEAT.

New York, September 5, 1854.

The drought and heat along the Atlantic coast continues without abatement. The thermometer ranges from 60 to 100 in the shade.

A man dying of appoplexy in Michigan, the jury of inquest rendered the following true and sensible verdict:

"Died from the visitation of one beefsteak, eight cold potatoes, and a fried pie."

The Splitting Wedge.

The London News, in an article on the interminable and "inevitable Czar," and his ubiquitous intrigues, remarks: "There are some curious tales to be told some day about what Russia has not only attempted, but done, to bring about a Revolution in the United States, by driving home the splitting wedge of slavery. It may come out soon how the Czar gloats over the hope of making Cuba the cause of a quarrel which may help him at the eleventh hour." The News winds up with the hope that "the Americans will refuse to be the tools of the Czar."

In this hope there is no doubt that the News will be gratified. Americans will neither be tools of the Czar nor of the allied powers. But they will do Nicholas the justice not to hold him responsible for any quarrel which may grow out of Cuba, as the cause of such a quarrel is quite as independent of Nicholas as if he had never been born. No one can fail to be astounded at the cool assurance of the News, in insinuating that Russia has attempted to bring about a revolution in the United States by means of the slavery question. If there is an empire on the face of the earth which has sedulously abstained from interference in our domestic institutions, it is Russia. If there is another which never ceases to agitate the question of American alavery, it is England. And why? The very expression used by the News shows us why. "To bring about a revolution in the United States by driving home the splitting wedge of slavery." England regards slavery as the "splitting wedge" by which this Union is to be divided; and all her abolition demonstrations, her Manchester and Exeter Hall conventions her feetings of Mrs. Stowe and her patronage of runaway negroes, are for the purpose of "driving home the splitting wedge."

Let our countrymen never forget that fact. Let them bear in mind that slavery is believed in England to be the "splitting wedge" of the American Union, and let them be sure whenever they read the abolition eloquence of her orators, or of the deluded American agitators who are her tools in this country, that she is "driving home" the wedge which is to sunder forever the fairest fabric of free government upon which mortal eye ever looked. The simple knowledge of this fact should be enough to induce every man who loves the Union to frown down this slavery agitation, and to consign the American instruments of British artifice to the infamy if not the punishment, of tories and traitors.

There is no doubt that British intermeddling with our institutions, and its obvious purpose, are among the great reasons why Americans feel no sympathy with great Britain in her present war, and, on the whole, would like to see her foiled by her Russian antagonist. It is natural that Americans should side with a kindred race but the affection they have felt for the land of their fathers has always been repulsed by cold disdain, and worse than all, England while at peace, has pursued a policy towards the United States, which, if successful, would inflict more injury on America than if the war of the revolution had ended in the defeat of the colonies.—*Richmond Despatch.*

[From the Montgomery Journal, Aug. 30.]

Awful Affair in Alabama.

THE MURDER OF DR. MCDONNELL BY A NEGRO —THE MURDERER BURNED TO DEATH.

The negro Gilbert, who so barbarously murdered his master, Dr. McDonnell, at Mt. Meigs on Friday last, received a just and summary punishment on Saturday by burning. The known kindness and amiability of his master, and the desperate, unprovoked and wanton malignity of the negro, rendered this mode of punishment not only justifiable, *but* necessary, as an example.

The circumstances, as we learn, were these:—The Doctor, on returning from a day's absence in visiting patients, learned that the boy Gilbert had been impertinent to his lady who was confined to her room by sickness. He attempted to correct him, which the boy resisted, and escaped from him. The Doctor then went to his stable for the purpose of getting his horse, and was waylaid by the boy who, armed with a heavy billet of white oak, felled him and continued to beat him until his face and head were crushed to a shapeless, hideons mass, which could not be recognized by his nearest friends. The negro then returned to the house, and boasted of the murderous deed he had perpetrated, and stated that "he had killed the d—d rascal, as he had long intended to do, and had left him weltering in his brains," &c. He was immediately arrested, and the determination was at first to hang him instanter that night. Others urged more deliberation. Runners were sent throughout the section to assemble the citizens. A large number of planters from the vicinity convened in the morning, who thoroughly and dispassionately investigated all the circumstances, and resolved unanimously on immediate execution by burning.

The gentlemen constituting the meeting were men of prudence, deliberation and intelligence, and acted from an imperitive sense of the necessity of an example to check the growing and dangerous insubordination of the slave population. The murder was wanton and unprovoked, as Dr. McDonnell was a humane master, who rarely, if ever punished his slaves—and most especially the boy Gilbert, who was a favorite body servant. The punishment was just and prompt, and calculated to check the known evils of which so many complain.

Wise Forecast.—Twenty-six of the prominent citizens of Winchester, Virginia, have made a call upon the people of Frederick county to join them in making provision for the severity of the coming winter, to save the poorer classes from want. The reason of this early movement is said to be the sad failure of the wheat and oats crops in the county, and that to a far greater, if not to an universal extent it is now a fixed fact, that the *same* must be the case with the buckwheat, corn, potato, and, *in fine*, every vegetable crop.

The cholera has broken out at Newark, Ohio, and up to Friday 12 deaths had occured.

"That's what I call *capital* punishment," as the boy said when his mother shut him up in the closet among that preserves.

Gen. Harney has obtained a furlough to enable him to visit the seat of war in Europe.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

From the Albany Express, August 31.

A Pic-Nic Party Surrounded by Fire in the Woods.

Last week, on Friday, a gay and thoughtless party of males and females, some thirty in number, provided themselves with pails and baskets of all capacities, ginger-pop and luncheon, and jumping into a railroad car went to a station on the Albany and Boston railroad that was in the immediate vicinity of one of the tallest of the Barshire range of mountains. This hill was said to be covered with countless bushels of blackberries "dead ripe" and of the high bush variety, which are the largest and the sweetest.

They left the station in high spirits, and in a few minutes were burried in a wilderness of that fine and beautiful fruit that they went out to seek.

An hour of persevering picking resulted in filling every vessel they had carried with them, and as they gathered at the spot appointed for lunching, a secluded nook in a place covered with verdure, watered by a little brook of pure cold water, and surrounded on all sides but one by beetling cliffs—they found themselves fatigued, wofully lacerated by the "prickers" and thorns, their dresses torn badly, and hands and faces deeply dyed with blackberry juice, but with keen appetites and pails and baskets all heaped up and running over with fine ripe fruit.

Down they sat and devoured their ample lunch, lighted their segars, drank their pop, indulged two or three hours in songs, tales, dances and other pastimes.

It was known to them when they first started for the mountain that a portion of it was on fire, but of the conflagration they thought nothing, being entirely absorbed in their picking and amusements. But the smoke grew dense, the air became hot and stifling, the winds were up, and the fall of an immense burning cinder into their very midst roused the thoughtless party to a realizing idea of what was in progress above and around them. Looking up judge of their consternation when they saw themselves almost begirt by a tremendous conflagration, which had spread with nearly the speed of the wind that fanned the flames and urged forward the destruction!—Their only way of escape was through the narrow gorge down which the little brook plunged, and the flames were rapidly approaching both sides of even that chance for exit!

Not a moment was to be lost! All rushed instinctively for the narrow opening before them, leaving behind them more than half the berries they had picked. But they found that the little brook could run where they could not—and that precipices, underbrush, no path, and the stifling smoke that blew hot in their faces, and blinded their eyes, rendered their progress slow. And it was slow. The ladies had to be helped at every step almost; overhead, and nearly all around was a world of fire. Before them was just a narrow way of escape yet, and that might at any moment be crossed, and they completely surrounded by a belt of fire.

Eagerly they pressed forward—the stoutest leading the way, and all encouraging each other as well as they could.

The air grew thicker and darker. The heat was dreadful. Sparks and cinders fell like rain around them. Their clothing was repeatedly on fire. The roar and crackle of the flames was almost deafening, and occasionally the fall of a burning tree crashed upon their ear and added to their terrors.

At last, when some were growing too weak to go further, two had fainted and had to be carried, and their condition was momentarily becoming more and more desperate and hopeless, suddenly the wind chopped around and blew a fierce blast up the narrow ravine the party were travelling! All were instantly invigorated, relieved of the smoke in front, and greatly encouraged. With a shout they pressed forward again, and in about fifteen minutes succeeded in gaining a point beyond immediate danger, and in an hour more were on their way home in the railway car.

Their escape was a narrow one indeed.—Not half an hour had elapsed after their escape ere the trees and brush of the ravine were in a blaze, and their trysting place was lost in a deluge of fire.

One of the rescued party told us the story of his adventure with the rest, and fairly shuddered when he came to what he termed the "tightest spot," where there was *"a smart chance for a barbacue of Becket-folks."*

New Orleans, September 6, 1854.

Galveston dates of the 1st state that the yellow fever was unabated there, and that the disease had also broken out at Houston.

Washington, Sept. 5.

Secretary Dobbin has addressed a complimentary letter to Com. Hollins, approving his conduct in the Greytown affair.

The gentlest task-master we ever knew of is a blacksmith, who says every evening to his apprentices—'come, boys, lets leave off work and go to sawing wood.' That blacksmith must be a brother of a farmer down east, who one season when he was building a new house, used to try and get his hired men out with him to play dig cellar by moonlight.

A young and pretty girl, stepped into a store where a spruce young man who had long been enamored but dare not speak, stood behind the counter selling dry goods. In order to remain as long as possible she cheapened everything, and at last said:

"I believe you will think I'm cheating you."

"Oh, no," said the youngster, "to me you are always fair."

"Well," whispered the lady, blushing, as she laid an emphsais on the word. "I would not stay so long bargaining, if you were not so dear.

In Portland, Me., the drought has rendered the pumps useless; drinking water is 75 cents a barrel, and all the beautiful elm trees are dying for want of water.

What more precious offering can be laid upon the alter of a man's heart than the first love of a pure, earnest affectionate girl, with an undivided interest in eight cornor lots, and fourteen three story houses!

RIOT AT NEWARK.

New York, September 6, 1854.

A riot occurred at Newark on Monday between the Catholics and Protestants, in which many persons were shot and the Catholic Church sacked.

A heart once given should not be transferable.

We learn that Gov. Reid has issued writs of election for the Senatorial District of Rowan and Davie, and for a member of the House of Commons from New Hanover—the elections to be held in the District and County respectively on Thursday the 19th October next.—These elections are to fill the vacancy in the Senate occasioned by the death of Mr. Lillington, and that in the Commons occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Person as Judge.

Raleigh Standard.

The Hon. Abram Rencher, of this State, lately dangerously ill at Washington City, is in a fair way to recover.

Why is the first chicken of a brood like the foremast of a ship? Because it is a little for'ard of the main hatch.

HORRID.—One of the most fiendish acts we have ever read of is thus related by the Rowan Whig.

"We learn that in Cabarrus County, last week, a man by the name of Holbrook, *hung* his own son. So far as we could learn, the circumstances attending the brutal deed, are as follows. Holbrooks had sent his son off to some neighbors house, we suppose, to procure something to eat, and returned without it.—Holbrooks then sent him back, and threatened that if he returned again without it he would hang him. The boy returned again as before, whereupon his father took him out to a tree and hanged him. Holbrooks fled we understand, but has been apprehended, and will stand his trial at the next November Court."

For the Asheville News.

The Trustees having been informed of the resignation of Rev. R. N. Price of the Presidency of Burnsville High School, and being desirous of expressing their gratitude to him for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of said office, and in some degree to pay that respect due great moral morth and rare intellectual attainments; therefore

Resolved, 1st. That the Trustees of Burnsville High School have learned with great regret the intention of Rev. Richard N. Price to resign the Presidency of said School.

Resolved, 2d. That in the opinion of the Trustees he has ably performed all the duties appertaining to the double office of President and Professor, and that he is justly entitled to the gratitude of the whole community for energy and industry displayed since his election.

Resolved, 3d. That he has rendered universal satisfaction to all the patrons of said school, and in an especial manner has won the love of all his pupils by his kind and urbane manners, and that by his system of teaching he has clearly demonstrated his abilities as a man and a ripe scholar.

Resolved, 4th. That should he at any time in the future, again consent to devote himself to the office of teaching, we would cordially recommend him to the public as a man of great moral worth and indomitable perseverence, and who possesses in an eminent degree all the qualities necessary either for Professor or President of schools of the highest grade.

Resolved, 5th. That these resolutions be published in the Asheville News.

M. P. PENLAND, Pr. of Board.
JNO. B. WOODFIN, Sec.

☞ We are requested to state that the Funeral of MRS. POLLY SMITH, deceased, will be preached in the Methodist Church at this place, on the Sunday the 24th instant.

DIED—In this place, at the residence of James W. Patton, Esq., on Saturday morning, 9th instant, at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock, ELIZABETH PATTON, wife of Mr. William Patton of Charleston, S. C., and daughter of Andrew Kerr, deceased, formerly of Kelso, Scotland, and subsequently of Charleston. Her epitaph is graven on the hearts of the poor of Charleston.

Died, at Smith's Hotel, in this place, on the 12th instant, of Chronic Diaerrha, contracted while in Mexico in the service of his country, MR. BENJAMIN BASKIN, of Camden, S. C.

SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the court of Equity, for Buncombe county, I will proceed to sell on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 9th of October,

Being the Tuesday of October court, the lot in Asheville belonging to the heirs of SAMUEL FLEMING, deceased, including the

Store House

Occupied by Smith, Baird & Vance; and also the DWELLING AND OUT HOUSES

at present occupied by James L. McKee, Esq.—The area of the whole lot is something over an acre. The lot commands the court house square, and is one of the most eligible for business in the place.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security, with interest from date.

I. B. SAWYER *C. M. E.*
Asheville, September 14 1854. tds

A NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have purchased of *Rosenthal & Co.* their entire stock of

Clothing,

and will continue the business at the old stand in Asheville, under the firm and style of

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

They have all the advantages possessed by the old firm in the matter of purchasing cheap goods, and promise that they will sell as low or lower than has ever been done in Asheville.

The public are invited to call and examine our stock and hear our prices.

Summer Clothing

Going off at cost and carriage, to make room for Fall and Winter Goods.

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.
Asheville, Sept 14, 1854 tf

Notice to Tax Payers.

I will attend at my Office in the Court-House, on Saturday the 23d of September, 1854, for the purpose of Listing the taxable property in the bounds of the Asheville Company for the present year—when and where all interested would do well to attend, and save trouble and money.

I. B. SAWYER, J. P.
Asheville, September 14, 1854. 2w

A Baptist[?] Lie.

The Tennessee Baptist of June 3, 1854, published at Nashville, of which Rev. (?—!) J. R. Graves is the Editor, says—"Campbellites can be made by water without the Spirit, but christians never."

In reply to the above, I can say, "Christians, made by the Spirit of God in Christ, are baptised, and enter into the kingdom (or church) of God (or Christ) by being born of water and of the spirit according to the word of God, but Baptists never."

This is an offset to the lie of Mr. Graves(?) or of whomsoever says Campbellites are made by water without the spirit. I am not a Baptist, nor a Campbellite. Alexander Campbell has too much sense to make Campbellites.

To disciples, called christians, saints or holy, faithful and beloved brethren in Jesus Christ. I need not tell you, for you know that you are taught of God to love each other with a pure heart fervently, to love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them who despitefully use you and persecute you. "Charity (or love) rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth." Says Paul, "Yet if any man suffer as a christian, let him not be ashamed; but let him glorify God on this behalf."—Says Peter, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven." Says Christ. "God is love. We love him because he first loved us. Whosoever believeth that Jesus is the Christ is born of God: and every one that loveth him that begat, loveth him. also that is begotten of him." Says John, "The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen."

In hope of eternal life, I am your Know Nothing but learn the scripture brother,

PHILIP H. NEILSON,
Deaf Mute.

Warm Springs, N. C., Sept. 3, 1854. 1w

☞ If the Editor of the Christian Age, at Cincinnati, Ohio, will copy the above and send me the account it shall be paid. I hope Mr. Graves will copy. If so, he will send on an account, and it shall be paid. P. H. N.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

—0—

The subscriber having purchased the property where John W. Woodfin, Esq. now resides, proposes to open on the 1st of November next, a PRIVATE FEMALE SCHOOL. He will be aided by Mrs. Morrison and Miss M. R. Cozens, both experienced and successful Teachers. It will be the constant aim in the School to develope the moral as well as mental powers of the Pupil.

Terms per Session of Five Months.

Elementary Branches, - - - -	$ 8 00
Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar, - - - - - -	12 00
Higher Branches, with the above continued - - - - - - -	20 00

The Languages taught, if desired, for which an additional charge will be made.

A few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the subscriber.

For further particulars address

W. N. MORRISON,
Asheville, N. C.

REFERENCES.

Rev. D. A Penick, Pioneer Mills, N. C.
" Robt. Hett Chapman, D. D., Asheville.
" Cyrus Johnston, D. D., Charlotte.
" S. Williamson D. D., Davidson College, N. C.
" R. H. Morrison, D. D., Cottage Home, N. C.

Asheville, September 14, 1854. tf

BURNSVILLE

HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. M., President, and Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.

———, Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, Modern Languages and Belles Letters.

B. W. S. ALEXANDER, Principal of Female Department.

———, Principal of Preparatory Department.

Col. J. W. McELROY and Lady, Steward and Stewardess of the Female Department.

The next Session of this Institution opens on the first Thursday in November next, at which time the two vacancies above will be filled and will continue for five months. The course of studies will be the same as heretofore, and as extensive and complete as at any of the colleges. Tuition will range from $5 to $15 per session, with a contingent fee of $1. There will be a greater number of studies comprehended under the head of the Preparatory Department than is usually the case. The history of this Institution (although not ancient) demonstrates the fact that those who are disposed to *learn* can progress as fast here as at any place in Western Carolina.

The Trustees have an arrangement on hand by which they expect to secure the services of Rev. R. N. Price, to fill the vacant Professorship. To those acquainted with Mr. Thomas he needs no recommendation as a Teacher, having critically qualified himself to follow it for life, and being a graduate of one of the best Institutions in the South. He has been engaged in teaching heretofore, and has rendered universal satisfaction.

Mr. Alexander has been engaged in teaching in Tennessee, from which place he brings testimonials of the highest character, both as to his scholarship and his *natural* qualifications as a teacher.

The Trustees intend shortly to erect a number of dormitories, suitable for study rooms, which will be furnished to students gratis.

Board can be had at the Hotels at $1 25 to $1 50 per week, everything included.

The Trustees intend, as soon as practicable, to have the institution incorporated as a College, with a sufficient Endowment. The cheapness of this Institution, and the healthy situation, commend it to all in search of an Education.

By order of the Board.

M. P. PENLAND,
Pres. Board of Trustees.
JOHN B. WOODFIN, *Sec'y.*
Burnsville, Sept. 14, 1854. w6

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to *Rosenthal & Co.* are requested to call immediately and settle with J. B. Lowenberg, who is fully authorized to close up the business. Attend to this without delay.

ROSENTHAL & CO.
Asheville, Sept. 14, 1854 tf

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that h has established himself in Greenville, S. C, and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.
Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

TALLOW

WANTED at this Office, in payment of subscriptions.

$300 REWARD.

A Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in any Jail of my Negro man

AMOS,

who ran away from me on the 3d of July, 1853.—Amos has straight hair, blue eyes, and is 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and weighs about 150 or 160 pounds. He rode off a sorrel horse, ten or twelve years old, with scars on both shoulders caused by warts.

I have every reason to believe that AMOS is in Haywood county, N. C., or Spartanburg District, S. C. He was raised by a Mr. Lewis Diekey, adjoining Greenville and Spartanburg Districts, and was purchased by Capt. James Bond, at Newberry Court House, from John B. Archer of Spartanburg. Said boy is a first rate harness maker, and will no doubt attempt to pass as a white man. I will pay the above reward for the boy and horse.

W. G. NEEL.
Harrisburg P. O.; Abbeville District, S. C.,
September 7, 1854.

SALE OF NEGROES.

I will sell on the 8th of September, at the late residence of Col. James McDowell, of South Toe river, Yancey county, the following property, viz:

Twelve Negroes,

composed of men, women, and children.

TWENTY-FIVE HEAD OF CATTLE; Fifty head of Sheep; some four or five head of horses and mules; a small lot of Hogs, one set of BLACKSMITH TOOLS;

Together with Household and Kitchen furniture.

W. W. McDOWELL, *Adm'r.*

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Col. J. McDowell, must come forward at once and make settlement. Those having claims against said estate, must present them within the time specified by law. W. W. McD.

August 10th, 1854—4w.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The Bridge across the Catawba at McDowell's Ford, advertised to be let out at the lowest bidder is postponed until the Tuesday of the Fall Superior Court at Morganton, when it will certainly be let to the lowest bidder.

Bond and security will be required.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
E. M. SUDDERTH,
JNO. PARKS,
JNO. COLLETT,
DANIEL RODDERICK,
JAMES AVERY.
Bridge Commissioners.

Morganton, Burke County, N. C.
Aug. 10th 1853—tf.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

hey ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in he South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93, which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st, 1854.

WANTED.

300,000 Bushels of **Wheat,**

for which the highest cash prices will be paid, to be delivered at my Merchant Mill in Charlotte, at any time after the first day of September next.

LEROY SPRINGS.
Charlotte, N. C., July 6, 1854. 3m

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

BEEF! BEEF!!

The subscribers have commenced Butchering regularly three times a week, and would ask lovers of good Beef to give them a call. Every Tuesday Thur day and Saturday morning they may be found on the public square, ready to wait upon their customers. When the demand requires it, they will kill oftener.

WHITE & ALEXANDER.
Asheville July, 13, 1854.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call a blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell, if application be made soon A LOT NEAR WAYNESVILLE; and also, about

180 Acres of Land

adjoining. The Lot contains about one acre, on which is a

LARGE AND CONVENIENT HOUSE,

with outhouses and a well of excellent water. It is situated within five minutes walk of the Court House, and within one mile of

LOVE'S SULPHUR SPRINGS.

There could not easily be found a more pleasant and agreeable location, epecially during the summer months. The lot will be sold with all or part of the land adjoining, or it will be sold separately

About one half of the tract of land has been cleared and is susceptible of improvement. About thirty-five acres have been sown in clover. On it there is a good farm house, orchard, and fine meadow.

JOHN A. B. FITZGERALD.
August 17th, 1854.—3t

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

Medical Department.

The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensueing March.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical medicine.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS. M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students, on the first Monday of October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee, (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3.00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty, No. 83, College Street.
Nashville, Tenn., July, 1854.

SPRING STOCK, 1854.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of

GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston, and if there is an advantage in a variety of merkets, then their customers havs it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

A NEW MAP

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New, Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRea, published in 1733; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads, and Postoffices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be published, shall contain, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also, the public improvements and artificial divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County Towns, Post offices, Cities, Villages, Post-roads, and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

The Map will be ready by the summer of 1855

WILLIAM D. COOKE,
SAMUEL PEARCE.

TERMS.

In best Style, Gilt Rollers and First Impressions, $10.00
In Plain Style, Black Rollers, 6.00

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.

Raleigh, August, 1864.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, April 6, 1854.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.
Asheville 1854.

☞ *Good and sufficient title to the above negroes can and will be made, and there is nothing improper connected with their being offered for sale in any way. Certain intimations which have been made to the contrary are false—false in every particular.*

JOHN A. B. FITZGERALD.
Waynesville, N. C., Aug. 17th, 1854.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard

Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.

Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,

Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 233—1y

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

BAXTER & SILER, Attorneys at Law.

Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.

JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON: F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.

September 22, 1853.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MORGANTON, N. C.

May 5, 1853. tf

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

State of North Carolina,

JACKSON COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1854.

James McKinney,
vs.
Alexander Zachary, B. W. Bell, J. B. Tramell, and Bartlet Wilson.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Bartlet Wilson, is a non-resident of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks notifying the said Bartlet Wilson, to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the Court House in Webster, on third Monday in September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be heard exparte as to the said Wilson and a decree be rendered proconfesso as to him.

Witness, Allen Fisher, C. M. E., in and for the county of Jackson aforesaid.

ALLEN FISHER, C. M. E.

July 20, 1854. 6w.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Public, No. 55.]

AN ACT for the purchase of the copyright of a work published by Thomas H. Sumner, wherein he describes his new method of ascertaining a ship's position at sea.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in consideration of the transfer to the United States of the copyright of a work wherein Thomas H. Sumner fully describes his new method of ascertaining a ship's position at sea, when a meridian observation of the sun cannot be obtained, there be paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Thomas H. Sumner, or his lawful agent or attorney, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That after the said transfer shall be made, and the said sum paid, said copyright shall be deemed extinct, and said book may hereafter be published as if no such right had existed.

Approved Aug. 2, 1854.

[Public, No. 56.]

AN ACT to provide for the accommodation of the courts of the United States in the district of Massachusetts, and in the cities of New York and Philadelphia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to provide necessary accommodations for the courts of the United States, and the officers connected with them, in the district of Massachusetts, and in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, by fitting up and leasing the same until permanent accommodations can be provided as hereinafter proposed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President cause to be procured, by purchase or otherwise, suitable sites for buildings, to be used as court-houses and post offices, in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia; and that he prepare and submit to Congress, at as early a day as practicable, plans and estimates for the same, together with any contract or contracts he may make for any such site or sites, which contract or contracts shall be conditional and made subject to the approval of Congress.

Approved Aug. 2, 1854.

[Public, No. 57.]

AN ACT to establish a port of delivery at Lake Port on Lake Pontchartrain and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and hereby is established at the terminus of the Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain railway on Lake Pontchartrain, a port of delivery to embrace also the lake terminus of the new canal, to be called Lake Port; that a surveyor shall be appointed to reside thereat, that all ships or vessels bound to said port shall after proceeding thereto, and making report and entry at the port of New Orleans, within the time limited by law, be permitted to unlade their cargoes at the said port, under the rules and regulations prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all vessels about to depart from said port to foreign ports and places, shall be permitted to clear out with their cargoes at the custom house in the city of New Orleans and depart under the same rules, regulations and restrictions, and in every respect in the same manner as vessels clearing out and departing for foreign ports and places from the said city of New Orleans by the way of the Mississippi river.

Approved Aug. 2, 1854.

[Public, No. 58.]

AN ACT to relinquish the reversionary interest of the United States to a certain reservation therein mentioned, and to confirm the title of Charles G. Gunter thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right, title, and interest which might accrue or revert to the United States to a certain fraction or [of] section number nineteen of township number sixteen and range number sixteen, including an island in the Alabama river, commonly called Manac's Island, a little below the mouth of Catoma Creek, and being the reservation to which Samuel Manac, a Creek Indian, became entitled under the treaty of Fort Jackson, be, and the same are hereby relinquished to Charles G. Gunter, his heirs and assigns, and a patent shall be issued to the said Charles G. Gunter, his heirs or assigns for the same upon the payment to the receiver of the land office at Cahaba, in the State of Alabama, for the minimum price per acre of the public lands now subject to entry in said State.

Approved Aug. 2, 1854.

[Public No. 59.]

AN ACT constituting Madison, in the State of Indiana, a port of delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Madison, in the State of Indiana, shall be and is hereby constituted a port of delivery and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States; and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs to reside at said port, who shall, in addition to his own duties, perform the duties and receive the salary and emoluments of surveyor, prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, providing for the payment of duties on imported goods, at certain ports therein mentioned, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places;" and the said town of Madison, and the said port of delivery be, and is hereby, annexed and made a part of the collection district of New Orleans, and all the facilities and privileges afforded by the said act of Congress of the second of March eighteen hundred and thirty-one be and are hereby extended to the said port of Madison.

Approved Aug. 2, 1854.

[Public, No. 60.]

AN ACT to constitute Tuscumbia, in the State of Alabama, a port of delivery, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Tuscumbia, in the State of Alabama, shall be and is hereby constituted a port of delivery within the collection district of New Orleans; and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs, to reside at said port, who shall in addition to his own duties, perform the duties and receive the salary and emoluments of surveyor, prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, for importingmerchandise into Pittsburg, Wheeling and other places.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That Paducah, in the State of Kentucky, Shreaveport, in the State of Louisiana, and Jeffersonville, in the State of Indiana, shall be, and they are hereby, constituted ports of delivery within the collection district of New Orleans; and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs, to reside at each port, who shall, in addition to their own duties, perform the duties and receive the salary and emoluments of surveyor prescribed by the act of Congress approved on the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, for importing merchandise into Pittsburg, Wheeling, and other places.

Approved Aug. 2, 1854.

[Public, No. 61.]

AN ACT creating a collection district in Texas and New Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the county of El Paso in the State of Texas and the Territory of New Mexico be, and they are hereby created a collection district, which shall be called the district of Paso del Norte, and Frontera within said county of El Paso is hereby made a port of entry and delivery for said district.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a collector of customs appointed for said district, together with such other officers as are provided for by law. The said collector shall reside at Frontera aforesaid, and he shall be entitled to a salary, not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum, including in that sum the fees allowed by law, and the amount he shall collect in any one year for fees exceeding the sum of two thousand dollars shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the district court for the Territory of New Mexico shall have and exercise jurisdiction over all cases which shall arise in the collection district of Paso del Norte, in the administration of the revenue laws, in the same manner, as if the said district was entirely within the Territory of New Mexico.

Approved August 2, 1854.

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of POLLY W. ALEXANDER are requested to come forward, lift their notes and save cost, as I must collect soon. Persons having business with me will find me at Mr. Murphy's, on Swannanoa, at the residence formerly occupied by Mr. Osborn; where I will be found at any and at all times with my papers, ready for settlement. Please call

W. J. ALEXANDER, *Adm.*

FOR THE LADIES, PARTICULARLY.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, black smiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS,

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured*.

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases, and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishinig their opinions in a pamphlet which may be oftained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,
August 10, 1851.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY

SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula
or King's Evil,
Cancers, Eruptions
of the Skin, Erysipelas,
Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes,
Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head,
Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or
Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of
the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use
of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and
Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds,
Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the
Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other
Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low
Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats,
Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and
Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the
System, and a Gentle and Pleasant
Purgative, it is superior to Blue
Lick and Congress Water,
Salts, or Seidlitz
Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.
Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:
LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an exellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, KY., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c,

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M. D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hestitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON, —Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. — The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E. Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon — Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hestitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.
(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girks, Circingles, Bridles, Halers, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpebags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

Candies, assorted, at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand and will constantly keep, a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton pepper, spice ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hees, anvils, vices, bellows heavy domestics, country jeans, linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

May 25th 1854.

Lincoln Shirting,

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends, and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended.

He flatters himself, from his long experience, that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville, March 23, 1854. tf

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2, 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

TALLOW

WANTED at this Office, in payment of subscriptions.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION opens its first session on the Endowment Plan, the 3d of July, 1854, with the following Board of Officers:

REV. J. M. CARLISLE, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science, and Biblical Literature.

——— Professor of Ancient Languages and Physical Science.

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME, Professor of Mathematics and History.

MRS. B. L. CHANCEAULME, Assistant in English Branches.

MISS ANGELINA BISHOP, Instructress in French Assistant in English Branches.

MISS LIZZIE CARLISLE, Principal of Preparatory Department.

MR. JOS. SNYDER, Professor of Music.

MR. DAVID TAYLOR AND LADY, Steward and Stewardess.

The Session will continue 10 months, with occasional days of relaxation from the duties of study. There will be a public examination at the end of each scholastic year. Diplomas will be given only to such as shall have graduated in the entire English course, though certificates of literary standing will be given such as do not complete the course.

The Rule on Dress, *to which all in the Institution are obliged to conform*, is the following: A uniform for Sabbaths and all public occasions, for Summer, of plain white jaconet, and for Winter, of Masarine blue worsted; and neat white bonnet for Summer and Winter. A cheap dress for ordinary wear. No silks, Swiss, gay patterns, flounces or jewelry allowed in the School.

The Steward's Hall will be arranged to accommodate, for the first session, about 90 boarders and other accommodations will be obtained for all over that number. The College Building will be fitted up for the session, to contain 8 recitation rooms, one of which will serve for the present as the College Chapel. Besides, the Trustees will, as they obtain funds, enlarge the building to any needful dimensions.

Holders of Scholarships are entitled to so much of the English course as is embraced in the *time* of the Scholarship. In this course there is one Preparatory Class, and four Collegiate Classes, each embracing the time of one year. In these classes the pupils will be advanced to the higher, only upon suitable proficiency having been made in the lower.

Music on Piano, and Guitar, Latin, Greek, French, Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, are all *extra*: though the three languages will be taught, should it be desired, *to all holders of scholarships or to such as are non holders of scholarships, but intend taking the whole English course*, without additional charge.

The Terms of Scholarships are, for 3 years $25.00 for 5 years $40.00; for 10 years, $60.00; for 20 years, $100.00. The Terms of Steward's Tickets, are for 3 years, $10,00; for 5 years, $15,00; for 10 years, $30.00.

The Terms of Tuition per ten months in the five classes of the English course, to non-holders of Scholarships, are respectively, $12.00, $17.00, $21.00, $25.00, and $30.00. For Music on Piano and Guitar, each $30.00, and Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, each $20.00; which charges *will be made to all, whether holders of Scholarships or not.* For Latin, Greek and French, *to non holders of scholarships, and not embracing the whole English course*, each $10.00. There will be a charge made to all for the use of Piano, of $2,00, and for the use of Guitar of $1.00 Also a contingent fee will required of all of $2.00. Board in Steward's Hall per week, $1.50, from which a deduction of 30 per cent is allowed to the holder of Steward's Tickets. Washing per dozen 37 1-2 cents.

One half of the charge for board at the Steward's Hall will be required in advance, and the rest at the end of the session; or one-third in advance, one-third at the end of 5 months, and the rest at the close of the session.

The principal on the Scholarships and Steward's Tickets may be retained by holders for the term of 5 years, by their punctually paying the interest for every 12 months at the opening of the first and every subsequent session of the Institution. And in case of failure to pay such interest within one month thereafter, both principal and actual interest due will stand open for immediate collection.

It is required that parents or guardians place what funds they may desire for the use of their children or wards at College, in the hands of the President for their restricted use. All purchases by the pupils must be made in the presence of one of the faculty, and not to an amount beyond the funds deposited for their use.

Parents must state whether they want *their* children to attend any particular Church *or Sabbath* School, otherwise they will be required to attend the services of the M. E. Church.

The rules in the College and Steward's Hall will be rigidly enforced.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE, *Secy.*

June, 1st 1854.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community a handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS.

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27, 1853.

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French, and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, chailio delaines, ginghams, tissues dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.